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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Adjustment Administration  
Division of Information

THE EVER-NORMAL GRANARY BUCKET DEMONSTRATION

This is a description of an Ever-Normal Granary Bucket Demonstration, which was devised in Illinois. It has been used effectively in that State in all types of meetings.

The length of the Demonstration may be varied from about 15 minutes to an hour or more. It is believed that it can be used in a variety of ways--as part of a longer talk on the Ever-Normal Granary, as one feature of the program at meetings of farm organizations, civic clubs and other groups, or as a preliminary to a general talk on the Farm Program.

Several phases of the Demonstration are described and shown in sketches on the following pages. Other possible uses are suggested, and still others probably will suggest themselves.

Materials.

The following materials are used:

- Large can (sweeping compound size) or container with glass walls, labeled "Soil Fertility".
- Hopper (somewhat smaller can) labeled "Channels of Trade".
  - This should be elevated by placing it on a stand or stool and should be equipped at the bottom with a spout that can be opened and closed.
- Large water pail, labeled "Corn Normally Fed to Livestock".
- Quart bucket or can, labeled "Corn Products and Exports".
- Large can (such as lard can), labeled "Ever-Normal Granary."
- Large bucket, labeled "Normal Year's Corn Crop".
- Larger bucket, labeled "Abnormal Corn Crop."
- Small bucket, labeled "Subnormal Corn Crop".
- Grain sack containing about two bushels of shelled corn.

Labels may be lettered on cardboard and fastened to containers or lettered directly on containers. Sketches which accompany this description are not drawn to exact scale, but by experiment and measuring, sizes of containers and quantities of corn used can be adjusted to needs.

All containers should be placed on a table in front of the audience. While the speaker explains how the Ever-Normal Granary functions, an assistant pours corn from one container to another. In counties having corn under loan, the speaker may wish to use local figures in his talk.

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Demonstration "A"

Soil Fertility is poured full of corn. From this Normal Corn Crop is poured full. Corn is poured into Channels of Trade, then from spout into Corn Normally Fed to Livestock and Corn Products and Exports. This shows what happens in a normal year. Speaker explains that not often do we have a completely normal year. (See illustration)

Demonstration "B"

Corn is next poured from Soil Fertility (this container should be large enough to hold more than one crop), into Subnormal Corn Production, then into Channels of Trade hopper. Corn is insufficient to fill Corn Normally Fed to Livestock and Corn Products and Exports. It is pointed out that there is no reserve on hand and prices rise. Speaker points out the heavy drain on Soil Fertility.

Demonstration "C"

Abnormal Corn Production is used. Speaker points out heavy drain on Soil Fertility. After Corn Fed to Livestock and Corn Products and Exports are poured full, considerable corn remains in Channels of Trade. Speaker points out that this depresses prices when there is no machinery to build Ever-Normal Granary.

Demonstration "D"

Abnormal Production is used, but corn not needed for feeding to livestock, corn products, and exports is placed in Ever-Normal Granary. (See illustration).

Demonstration "E"

Subnormal Production is used. This proves insufficient for needs, so Corn Fed to Livestock and Corn Products and Exports are filled from Ever-Normal Granary. (See illustration).

Other Demonstrations

When Ever-Normal Granary is full, several Abnormal Crops may be produced successively, so that all containers, including Ever-Normal Granary, overflow. Speaker points out that each of these crops draws heavily on Soil Fertility, that there is no use for surplus beyond Ever-Normal Granary, and that compliance with corn allotments prevents this waste.

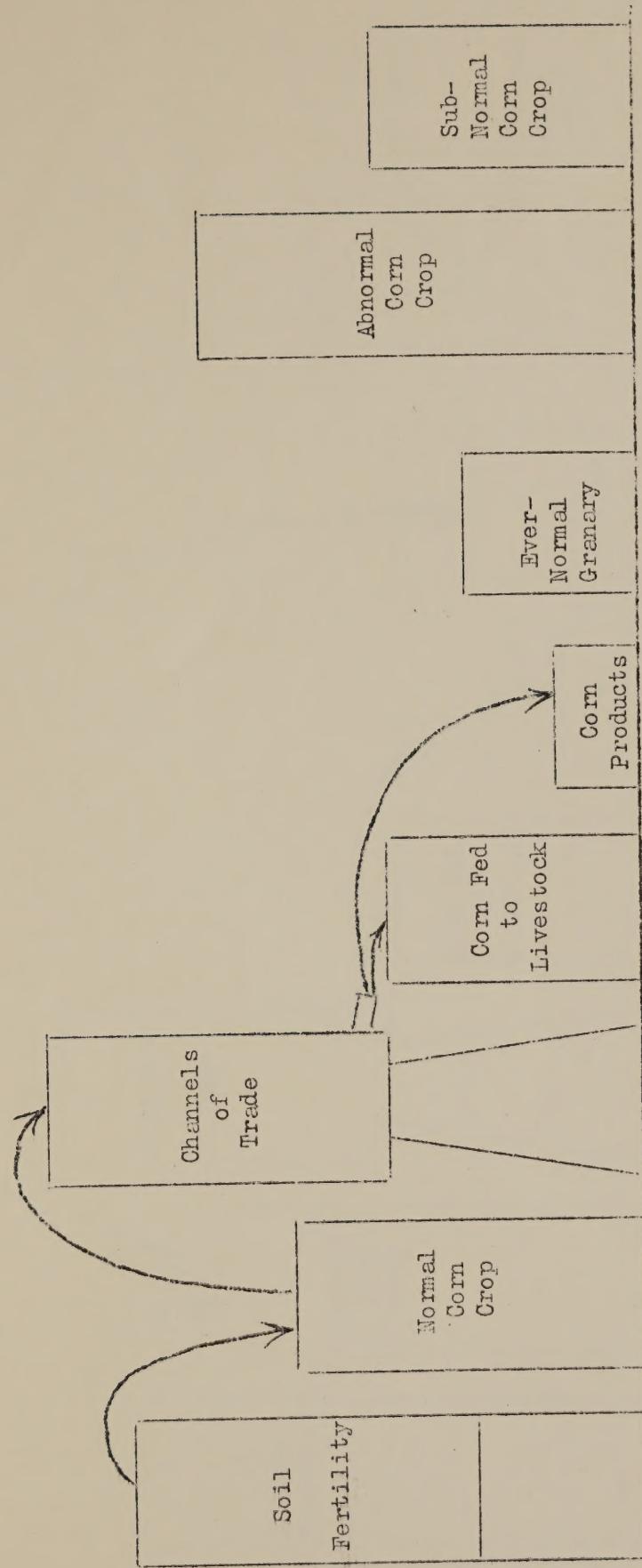
It may be shown that our imports of corn amount to about one kernel or less in comparison with normal production.

In areas where there is interest in marketing quotas, speaker may explain that quotas are used only when Ever-Normal Granary overflows and show how quotas operate to remedy situation.

Illustrations of Demonstrations "A", "D", and "E", appear on the following pages.

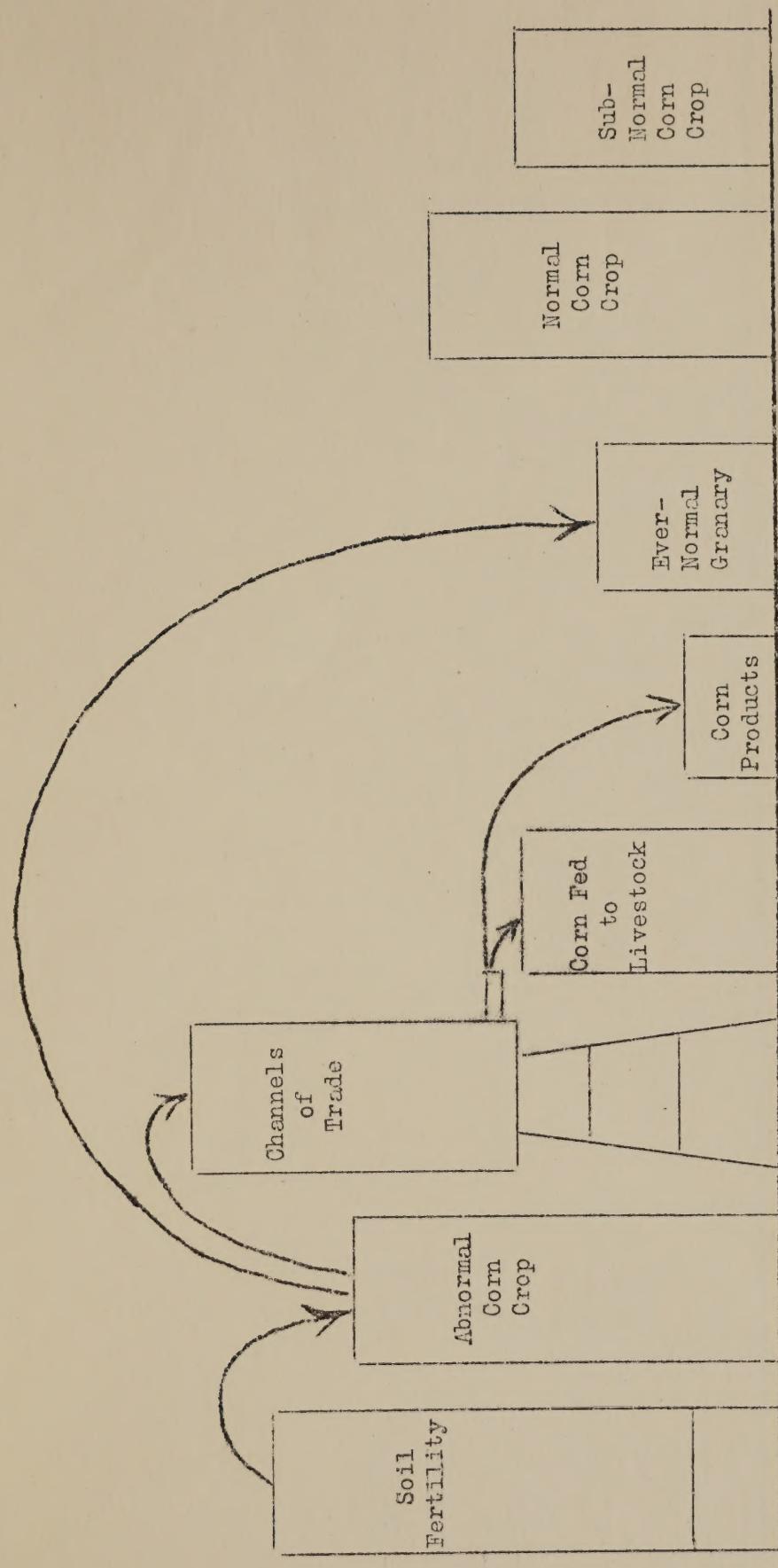


DEMONSTRATION "A"





DEMONSTRATION "D"





DEMONSTRATION "E"

